THE INDIAN GAMESTERS.

In former times the Nabajo Indians on the borders of New Mexico, and the Pueblo Indians in the country, were at war, and the deadly hatred of the races for each other extended to individuals.

One autumn day a Nabajo Indian had gone out thunting, but had not been at all successful, and towards night became very weary. To add to his misery, as evening drew near, a tirious storm was approaching. His anticipations were gloomy in the extreme; for in order to facilitate his hunting, he had brought but a small piece of blanket over his shoulders, and he knew that to lie out on such a night, with his body more than half naked, would be little short of death itself.

with ma body more than has been short of death itself.

The Indian had remained in this frame of mind for some time, when he observed a particular rock which hang out from the side of the mountain, and was by that suddenly reminded that there was a small cave in the neighborhood, and this he was at length for-

in the neighborhood, and this he was at length fortunate enough to discover.

The aperture of the cave was very small, but he
squeezed his body in, and was soon at the extreme
end of the chamber, where he coiled himself to sleep,
with a rock for a pillow.

On the same evening a.Pueblo Indian, the mortal
enemy of the Nabajo, was similarly situated. Having had poor success in his hunt, he, too, was without a blanket; sad and weary, he, too, was loth to
spend the night in the storm; and he had thought of
the cave which he was diligently seeking. At length,
like the Nabajo, he found it, and crawled in. He did
not go so far back as the first hunter, but laid himnot go so far back as the first hunter, but laid him-self down near the middle of the chamber. The Nabajo, in a sound shumber, was meconscious of his entrance, and the fatigued Pueblo was so soon asleep,

entrance, and the fatigued Pueblo was so soon asleep, that he did not hear the breathing of his enemy. In the morning the Nabajo, having slept longest, was earliest awake, and rose when he saw the first daint light at the aperture of the cave. Attempting to pass out, he stumbled over the Pueblo, who was laid across the narrow chamber, and awoke him. Instanuly the Pueblo sprang to his feet, and demanded who had disturbed him. The Nabajo answered by asking how and when he came into the cave; to which the Pueblo replied that he came in the night previous, and had slept there. And who are you between the first Nabajo. The Pueblo replied, giving his name and nation, and demanding the same of his interrogator, which, as the Nabajo was a "brave," were of course given.

of his interrogator, which, as the Nabajo was a "brave," were of course given.

The two mortal enemies were surprised to find themselves, thus strangely, in the presence of each other. But they did not fight; for two men, alone together, when there are no spectators to hiss them on, and they can remain at peace without censure or ridicule, very seldom fight, so Whether the Indians were like other men matters not; but at least they did not fight. On the contrary, they very quietly and rationally talked over the war of their nations; discussed it in all its bearings; and finally agreed, as soon as the cave should be light enough; to spend a few hours gambling!

The game played turned on the position of a small pebble, whether under one or another of their four

few hours gambling!

The game played turned on the position of a small pebble, whether under one or another of their four moccasins, having been repeatedly placed under each of them by the operator before stopping to decide the bet. Small sticks were used his counters, and a kind of low chaunt accompanied the game in its progress. Having commenced, the enemies were linear on their play; but they had not much properly about them to stake. The first things put up were their arrows, one by one, of which the Pueblo soon won all that the poor Nabajo had. They then put up their bors, and the Nabajo won the bow of the Pueblo! Thus, one had all the arrows and the other the two bows. All the arrows were now staked by the Pueblo against the two bows held by the Nabajo, and the former won! The Nabajo was thus stripped entirely of the means of offence or defence, and of procuring subsistetice. He then proposed to be a small piece of his scalp, about the size of a dollar, to be taken from the crown of his head, against the bow and arrows which had been his! To this the Pueblo readily agreed, and again won! The Nabajo submitted to have the piece of scalp immediately taken off, and with the long hair which had been the ride of its owner, the Pueblo tucked it under his belt.

The play had gotten to a terrible pass, but once

belt.

The play had gotten to a terrible pass; but once absorbed in gambling, these Indians know no limit, and care but little how precious the stake.

Smarting with pain, yet not showing it by the twitch of a single musele, the Nabajo proposed to bet his right ear against as large a piece of the Pueblo's scalp as he himself had tost. Desirous to possess his enemy's cars as well as his scalp, the Pueblo joyfully assented to this; but the Nabajo won, and it was now the Pueblo's turn to lose a part of his poyung assented to this; but the Adosjo won, and it was now the Pueblo's turn to lose a part of his scalp. He, too, smarted with pain, but did not let his enemy perceive a sign of his feelings; for the fortitude of these Indians, under some circumstances,

s wonderful.

The Pueblo, still trusting to his good luck, which

nid to die?" asked the Nabajo, his boy

"No" proudly responded the other.
"Nor I either," said-the Nabajo; "you are a brave
I did not believe it before. I thought you were equals, but now I know you are a man. Do you be here the same of me T^*

"Put down your bow and I will tell you. The Nabajo threw his bow from him, leaving him self as unprotected as his enemy had been. The Pu eblo retained his position, looking directly for som pinutes at the Nabajo.

minutes at the Nabajo.

"Yes, I believe it," said he,

"Then," said the Nabajo, "we have cut off each
other's noses—we have taken each other's scalps—
let us hereafter, as braves, be friends."

"I must think of that before I say yes or no," said

Leave to "young ducks" all the rest of the glory.
Splash's plash's dec.

Come from the landing, the mud with its drays in;
Come from the enackets, the upper, the low;
Come from the courts, where the lawyers are blazing;
Come in your oliskins, your rubbers also;
Each with a body sick,
Arm'd with a tody sick,
Swear it — by jingo, and swear altogether,
Never since man was made—
Since his first duck was laid,
Has there been known such a foul spell of weather!
Splash! splash! umbrell' and overshoe,
Sidewalks and crossings in terrible order;
Splash! splash green to cover snoe,
All the blue devils are over the border!
Friday aftermion, 22d.

The Mosque or St. Sophila.—The Builder, an
English publication, says the Church of Sainta
Sophia, at Constantinople, which has been Converted
into a mosque since 1453 and is the most ancient
Christian church that exists, is now undergoing a
thorough restoration, by order of the Sultan, under
the direction of M. Fossati, an architect. As we
are informed, adds the Builder, they have removed
the layer of plaster with which the superb mosaics
and freecoes that decorate the walls were covered,
and which are not less important as regards art than
they are in respect of history.

Morr wie Prassers Murrors.—A note has "I must think of that before I say yes or no," said the Pueblo; and the Nabajo having resumed his seat; still leaving his bow at some distance from him, they both remained for nearly an hour as quiet and immoves his asstatues. At length the Pueblo spoke: "Will you tell me one thing?" he asked.

"If I can," replied the Nabajo.
"Our races hisve long been at war," said the Pueblo, "It has done us no good—it has only thinned off our people, till we find both nations dwinding slowly away. If I agree to what you say, will you go to your people as I will go to mine, and try to make peace between them?"

It was now the Nabajo's turn to think, and snother hour was spent in profound slence. When he had made up his mind:
"I will do it," said he. "It is the best to it."

"I will do it," said he, "it is the best to it."
"Then," said the Pueblo, "from this day we are friends. We will exchange presents; we will defend each other, and each other must here promise on the sacred arrow to average the death of the other, if willed by friend or foe. Let us smoke,"
"Let us smoke," school the Nabaio.

rapidly increased, so that in a few weeks their object was affected, and a general council of the two tribes was held, at which a peace was entered into that lasted many years.

Was Jane G. Swylsshelm,

(From the Pittsburg Journal.)

Mrs. Jane G. Swylsshelm,

UPON THE WRONGS OF WOMAN.

Ma. RIDDLE: This declaration of the bridegroom to his bride—" with all my worldly goods, I thee endow," was the last thing I was talking about. I have already said that this never was true; that they are now, and always were, a precious piece of bombast, intended to uphold masculine prerogatives. I expect off Henry the Eighth used these words, when he endowed Anne Boleyn with the right to have her head cut off for his first whim; and thousands have since used them, who had nothing to give, but received all. We must conclude that this marriage ceremony was used under the old English law which is still in force in Great Britain and in this country, which declares that "all the personal property of the

ceremony was used under the old Knglish law which is still in force in Great Britain and in this country, which declares that "all the personal property of the wife becomes, by marriage, the property of the husband, as completely as that which he purchases with his money; and such property can never again belong to the wife upon the happening of any event, unless it be given to her by his will: and in case of his death it does not return to his wife, but vests in his executors." Now, as personal property, viz: money, goods, chattels, is the kind most usually given or willed by parents to their daughters, it follows that a woman, by her marriage, endows her husband unreservedly with all her worldly goods, while he binds himself to support her, if he does not please to deprive himself of the means. We had a case in point, out here in East Liberty, a few years ago, where a man-or a concern that looked sometime in the state of the state of the means of the state of the

becomes by the marriage ceremony, unreservedly his; yet she is not exactly property, for it is not even petty larceny to steal her. Fact of the business is, marriage now reduces a

woman to an enigma—a mathematical problem that has never yet been solved! She is dead in law, but can be punished for any breach of it. She becomes the dignified mistress of a family, occupying a lower place in the laws of the country than her coachman, or the little black boy who cleans her shoes. I never heard the relation explained satisfactorily but once that was long ago, when riding with a gentleman.— He pointed to a house, and remarked—"There, i

that was long ago, when riding with a gentleman. He pointed to a house, and remarked—"There, in that house, one year ago, I spent a pleasant evening. They had there three beautiful daughters. One of them is since dead, one is married, and the other is still living." That is it exactly. Some women are dead, some are married, and the rest still living, expecting to pass into the state of betweenity, and from that to the state of eternity.

But this is a digression. So far from a husband endowing his wife with all his earthly goods, no single part of them becomes truly hers. All they both have, and all they can acquire, are his, and only his, to dispose of as he thinks fit. How can any one be said to have even a joint interest in property which can be disposed of finally without their consent. Yet a husband can spend the last dollar, and a good many in prospective, in direct violation of his wife's wishes. There is one seay in which he cannot dispose of real estate without her consent, but he can run in debt, and his creditors can dispose but he can run in debt, and his creditors can dispo of it. He can endorse for a friend, and the friend' of it. He can endorse for a friend, and the friend's creditors can dispose of it, and leave her to beggary, while the husband is not liable for any debts of his wife's contracting unless it be for articles suitable to his income and her condition. If this is not a one-sided concern, then, the handle of a jug is sl-ways in the middle. No wonder bashful gentlemen

one-sided concern, then, the handle of a jug is always in the middle. No wonder bashing gentlemen the thought would return the enext trial, proposed to stake the tips of their noses! To this the Nabajo could but agree, or incur the charge of cowardies and so the notes were posted. But the Pueble was again unfortunate, and lost! He had to suffer the post of the stake off, which would disfigure him for life.

The Nabajo had now gained an overweening confidence, and proposed to stake the tip of his own nose against his own bow and arrows, which he was still anxious to recover. This was a proposition to which the Pueblo won!

Both the enomies were thus left without ends of their noses, horribly disfigured, and both had lost parts of their scalps; but the Nabajo was still far bind his adversary, who had his bow and arrows were them and the 'ucublo, still exceedingly and still enter any owner does not dispose of it otherwise—only the cook's claim is the best. It stands as a law incase of sale, while hers can be set aside; and our sill forth the tumost pleasure; but the Nabajo wan! Both parts of their noses and parts of their scalps.

As soon as his bow and arrows were returned returned to him, the Nabajo sprang to his feet and drow on his enomy, whose bow kild beyond his read and moved to part of his body.

"Are you afraid to die?" asked the Nabajo, his bow still bent."

**Event the Nabajo against than not tips of their noses and parts of their sake the note of their noses and parts of their scalps.

"Are you afraid to die?" asked the Nabajo, his bow will bent."

**Event the Nabajo afraid to die?" asked the Nabajo, his bow will bent.

**Event the Nabajo afraid to die?" asked the Nabajo, his bow will bent.

Atu—"All the Blue Bonnets," &c.
Splash! splash! umbrell and overshoe,
Sidewalks and crossings in terrible order,
Splash! splash! gutters to cover shoe,
All the blue devils are over the border!

till the bine devils are over the border!
Many a coline spread
Finters above your bead;
you a silk that might tell a queer story:
Mount, then, the whole of us,
Fill every omnibus;
ve to "young duckse" all the rest of the glory.
Splash! apals! &c.

[From the St. Louis Reveille.]
THE PRESENT "SPELL.

to adopt some measure for the pacification of the enemy.

Life of Gen. Taylon.—We are indebted to the publishers of the Illustrated Life of Gen. Taylor for a copy of this admirable volume. It is for sale in this city by Mr. George Templeman. It is a diodectimo volume of 330 pages, printel on beautiful paper in a full and clear type, and is illustrated by a number of life-like engravings from the pencil of Darley. Every man should at once get a copy of this authentic work. It supplies the great gap hitherto observable in the old Hero's life—his actions in the Black Hawk war. The materials from which this portion of the work is written by the able Biographer, Mr. Fry, were collected by the Hon. Mr. Consid of Philadelphia. Altogether, the book is an honor to the enterprising publishers. Measrs. Gregg, Elliot, & Co.

Walker's Dictionary.—A new edition of this

Elliot, & Co.

WALKE'S DICTIONARY.—A new edition of this valuable book for schools in a wide duodecimo has just been issued from the press of Grigg, Elliot & Co. of Philadelphia, and laid upon our table. The face of the stereotype is clear, round, and well-defined, and the paper is white, smooth, and of good body. It is for sale by George Templeman, of our city, where we recommend parents to call and supports their children. ply their children.

ply their children.

LANDRETH'S ALMANAC FOR 1848.—A copy of this excellent ephemerica has been handed us by Mr. Templeman from Gregg, Elliot & Co. It should be in the hands of every farmer and flower-grower, and fruit-raiser. It abounds in valuable knowledge on such subjects. Call at Templeman's and get it, if you want a eade-meeum of rural intelligence.

willed by friend or for. Let us smoke," echoed the Natsjo.

The Ruelot then took a small pipe from a pouch at this belt, filled and lighted it; and the two, who were the sor ecently enemies, smoked together to cement their new-born friendship.

They soon after parted—each to his own people. Both were true to the pledge, and exerted themselves to induce their people to make peace. With this biology crowns and cartaided noses, they were strange looking ministers of peace, but as both refused to tell how they had lost their scalps and the tips of their noses, the mystery began to have its effect among a rade people, and they became invested with exhauster of profound sacredness. Their influence

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WESHINGTON SITTL WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV'R 3, 1847

For President GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

A RETROSPECT. It is no longer disputed, that, when the United States admitted Texas into their Union, Texas and Mexico were at war with each other. The absence of actual hostilities between the belligerents did no change their relations. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, the United States, by the acadmitting Texas into their confederacy, stepped int her shoes, and were at war with Mexico from th very hour when the act of admission was con

wery nour when the act of admission was consummated.

Nor were the United States left in ignorance by Mexico of the consequences of admitting Texas into their confederacy, for she distinctly warned them through her minister, that she should consider the through her minister, that she should consider the act of admission as an assumption by them of the existing war between her and her rebellious provine and that it would be followed by the withdrawal of her minister from the United States. In the face of this declaration, the people of the

United States passed upon the question of admission with their eyes fully open to the consequences, and placed in power the men who were pledged beforehand to execute this policy. The new Administration, therefore, in admitting Texas, did nothing more than redeem their pledges to the sovereign constituences.

It now remained for Mexico to decide whether she would renew against the United States the hos tilities which she had chosen, of her own free will

to abandon against Texas for some years.

Pending this state of things, the United States en deavored, by all the means in their power, to sego tiate with Mexico for the establishment of A new thate with Mexico for the establishment of h new boundary line, thus admitting, by the very terms of the proposition, that the relations between the par-ties had become interrupted in consequence of the Texas business. Mexico refused for a time to listen to the proposition of the United States, but at last yielded and agreed to receive a commissioner to ne-gotiate for the establishment of a new boundary line, we accelliation of the restoration of the neaced. as a preliminary to the restoration of the peaceful relations between the two countries, which Mexico continued to assert, had been broken by the act ac mitting Texas into the Union. In an unfortunal moment, the United States refused to acknowledg that they occupied this position—that of being a ready at war with Mexico, and insisted that Mexic

should receive a regular minister.

We have ever believed, that, had the United Sta-

should receive a regular minister.

We have ever believed, that, had the United States stood up boldly on this occasion, and acknowledged their true position in regard to Mexico, and sent out a commissioner, according to previous argreement, the cause of quarrel would have been speedily removed and peaceful relations between the two Republics have been restored upon a permanent basis.

But different counsels prevailed and the United States played the part of the wolf. They were evidently determined to force Mexico to take up arms, and it was not long before she gratified them. She regarded the whole of Texas as a rebellious province, the sovereignty over which she had never formally surrendered. She had a right, therefore, to assert her power over the whole of it or over any part of it, if she saw proper to do so; but she did not attempt to disturb the new possessor of Texas proper at all, and it is possible, if the United States had never crossed the Nucces, there would not have been any actual hostilities. However this may be, the United States of old Tamaulipas, whereupon the first blow was struck. did cross the Nueces and marched into the State of old Tamaulipas, whereupon the first blow was struck by Mexico against her new enemy, and fagrans beliam existed. The Congress of the United States hurried to recognise the open hostillities thus begun between the two nations whose peaceful relations had been previously broken by the act admitting Texas.

Now, if we examine the act of Congress recognising open hostillities between the two nations, we shall find no object set forth in that law to be achieved by prosecuting the war. It does not say that the restoration of peace is the object of the war, nor does it say that that the establishment of a boundary line is its purpose, nor is there any thing said about the necessity of making Mexico pay for spoliations of our citizens. What, then, are the United States waging this war for?

is its purpose, nor is there any thing sua about the necessity of making Mexico pay for spoliations of our citizens. What, then, are the United States waging this war for?

The war-making power has authorized war to be waged against Mexico by the whole power of the United States. What is war? It is to injure your neighbor by all the means in your power. So that the United States have, in fact, no other object in view in waging this war than to hurt Mexico by all the ways that can be devised.

It is true, the Administration of the Executive has defined the objects of the war. They are every thing, any thing and nothing long. It has gone out of the act authorising it, in search of its purposes. One day it is to "conquer a pence." To-morrow, it is to get indemnification for past wrongs to our citizens. The next day, it is to be paid the expenses of the warands so on ad infinitum. But whatever be its objects, the purpose of its conduct is no longer a secret. It has been waged by the Administration with the express view of making it an element in domestic politics, in the hope that its influence upon the public mind would induce the constituency to continue in power the present dynasty.

An attentive consideration of the popular feeling upon the subject, however, at the present moment, establishes beyond a doubt, that it is in favor of its being speedily brought to a close. The methods of effecting so desirable an object are various. One set of men is for taking a defensive line in the enemy's country. Another set is for abandoning all our conquests and bringing home our troops. Another is for the cecupation of the whole of Mexico by force of arms. And still another is for cutting down and slaying the enemy until they are extirpated. While another is for the civil occupation of all Mexico by the United States. Amid these conflicting dements and opinions, it will be set effect the object in view—the closing of the war. The United States have done the Mexicans injury enough, and it is time that Congress should put an

Whig Ascendency in New York.
The Whigs have swent every thing before the

The Whigs have swept every thing before them in his State. They have carried the Legislature by arge majorities in both Houses, which will give hem a Whig successor to Mr. Dix in the United states Senate—not the least of the blessings of this remendous bouleersement.

We cannot call this result a Whig triumph because he contest was against a divided enemy, but we can steem it a piece of good pirtune for the State and for he country that the corrupt faction which has ruled New York so long with a rod of iron has fallen into ulins.

New York so long with a rod of iron has fallen into ruins.

Let the Whigs of New York take warning from the dissentions of their opponents not to fall into the same errors.

Majorities are of very little interest in a content waged as this has been, yet when the official returns shall come to hand we will give them.

waged as this has been, yet when the official returns shall come to hand we will give them.

LATER PROM THE SALT LAKE—Mormon Location, 4pc.—We yesterday saw a person direct from Council Bluffs, (says the St. Louis Republican of the 26th ultimo,) who states that on the day he left, a runner came in, who was sent on in advance by the Mormon "Twelve," who were on the route back from the Salt Lake. They sent a small party to the Bluffs twenty days in advance of the main returning party, in order to have fresh teams, provisions, &c., sent to meet them, as they did not intend to burthen themselves with a full outfit back. Our informant states that the Mormons have located their grand guthering place about half way between the Utah and Salt Lake, in California, on a stream which connects the two waters. The distance between the two lakes is about sixty miles—a fertile valley extending the whole distance, of several miles in breadth. There they have laid out a city, and cemmenced making improvements. They are in the midst of the Blackfoot, Utah, and Crow tribes of Indians, who are said to be peaceable, and favor this settlement. The main body of enigrating Mormons, which started from the bluffs in June last, had advanced about 200 miles beyond the South Pass by the latter end of July, and were passed at Green River at that time. They had got on without difficulty to that point, and were pushing on to their new location.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A most shocking murder was committed, says the St. Louis Republican, in St.

point, and were pushing on to their new location.

Shocking Murder.—A most shocking murder was committed, says the St. Louis Republican, in St. Charles, Mo., on the 23d ult., of which the following are the main facts: About dusk, four negroes were standing in the street, conversing, when a Mr. Philip Culver observing them, came up, and asked them what they were talking about. One of the negroes, belonging to a Mr. Lackland, of that county, answered, in effect, that it was none of his business.—He then struck the negro, some say with a hatchet, others, that it was with a bowie knife, inflicting, as was supposed, a mortal wound. Mr. Benj. Lack-was supposed, a mortal wound. Mr. Benj. Lackthe tien struck the legicy some say with a hadden, others, that it was with a bowie knife, inflicting, as was supposed, a mortal wound. Mr. Benj. Lackland, a son of the owner of the negro, about this time up, and first a wordy, and then a physical altercation took place, in which Mr. L. came off rather with the advantage. Culver had had a hatchet in his hand, and at the commencement had laid it down; but stooping down to pick it up again during the conflict, Mr. L. ma, and Culver pursued. A crowd now gathered around the latter, impeding his progress, which, when Mr. L. saw, he turned back and entered the crowd, and Culver observing him, rushed upon him, giving him a stab with a bowle knife, rending his abdomen most shockingly, and cutting and letting out his entrails—of which he died in a short time. The negro, it is supposed, will recover. Culver was committed to jail the next morning.

Day Goods.—Perhaps at no time (says the George town Advocate) has Georgetown been better supplied with a general and well selected assortment of Dry Goods than it now is. Our old established stores are all now well stocked with their fall and winter supall now well stocked with their fall and winter sup-ply; and in addition thereto, several new stores have lately opened, where (from the accommodating pro-prictors seeking to enlarge their business) the cus-tomer can obtain goods to suit his fancy on the best ofterms. The competition among the different stores will of course place prices at their lowest rates, and country merchants will find it to their advantage to come to Geogratowa for their sumplies. come to Georgetown for their supplies.

come to Georgetown for their supplies.

The OLD SOLDER.—When the electoral tickets fold Zeck, shall have been formed, says the Virgin Press, in almost every State of the Union, as the will be during the coming winter, the caucusses me assemble and organize, and put forth their creed and their candidates, but all will be in vain. There old soldier, who has encountered greater odd than these, will have "troops of friends," unfaitering invincible—and, like himself, never in the mood to surrender.

invincible—and, like himself, never in the mood to surrender.

Inviolability or Coffession,—Some time ago a Mr. Hotten, in Baltimore, was robbed of sundry valuable papers, which were taken from a deak in his office, by means of a false key. Some days after the papers were returned to Mr. Hotten by Rev. Mr. Hickey, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and a young man named Graceen was arrested as the supposed robber. Mr. Graceen was brought in for trial. There was no evidence to convict him, and Rev. Mr. Hickey refused to testify, the facts having come to his knowledge under the seal of confession. come to his knowledge under the seal of confession His right to refuse was admitted by the Court, and

His right to refuse was admitted by the Court, an Mr. Greacen was acquitted.

Turperstine.—The manufacture of turpentic says the Savannah Republican is at this time attrating a good deal of attention in the Southern portion of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. Sufficier trials have been made to prove that the pine fores in these regions yield turpentine as abundantly a those of North-Carolina.

those of North-Carolina.

Dr. John Hubble, of Van Buren county, Missouri, was murdered in the early part of last month. He was engaged in the daty of family worship, when he was shot by some person through the window, and instantly expired. The Masonic fraternity of Prairie Lodge, U. D., met at Harrisonville, and offered one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the murderer.

The Mr. Lincoln, says the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, the member of Congress elect from this district, has just set out on his way to the city of Washington. His family is with him, they intend to visit their friends and relatives in Kentucky before they take up the line of march for the seat of government. Success to our talented member of Congress: He will find many men in Congress who possess twice the good looks, and not half the good sense, of our own representative.

proclamation reached this place (says the Knoxville Tribune of the 28th ult.) on Saturday last, and on yesterday four companies were reported to the Quartermaster—two of the original ten, and two new ones. The old ones are Fagg of Blount, and Dill of McMinn. The new ones are Collins of Bradley, and Oliver of Anderson. Huzzah for East Tennessee! Our brave boys are always ready.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.—The Knoxville Tribun thinks that Hon. W. B. Reese will be the U. State Senator from Tennessee.

L's It is said that after the battle of Chapulteper some of the Mexicans asked what kind of beingt those were that they had been fighting with; they were told by some waggish Americans, that they were "Mexican Whigs."

"Are all the men you left behind you want to be a support to the state of the support of the "Are all the men you left behind you like you

"No," replied a wag, "most of them we left behind are Polk, Dallus, and Texas Democrats," "For mercy sake, then, let the next army you send out here be Polk, Dallas, and Texas Democrats: we would rather fight them two to one than these Mex-

ican Whigs; they whip us all the time.—Licking ley Register.

The Lewis Was.—The war upon Dixon H. Lewis by the Polikites of Alabama is going on with great ferceness. They seem resolved to defeat his re-election to the U. S. Senate. Meantime Mr. Lewis's friends, afraid of attacking their real enemies, are fring away at the Whigs, and accuse them of endeavoring to distract the Democratic party so as to keep him out. The Whig journals of Alabama denythe impeachment, and expose the movements of the Polkites—and thus stand matters at last dates.

THE SLAUGHTHE.—A day or two ago, says the Louisville Journal, in looking over the late New Orieuns papers, we found in the Delta what purported to be a full list of the killed in the battles of Contre-

i Louisville Journal, in looking over the late New Orleans papers, we found in the Delta what purported to be a fall list of the killed in the battles of Contreless, Chapultepec, and El Rey. The catalogue was appalling. It filled several solid and closely printed columns, and we contemplated it with feelings of pain too intense for expression. We looked and mused upon that legion of the names of the shaughtered dead until every thing seemed to wear to our eyes the hue of blood, and we could almost hear the expiring groans of the fallen and the still more agonized shrieks of widows and orphans.

And in this convigtion we would ask, and every just-minded citizen of the country will ask, why Gen. Scott was placed in such circumstances as to be unable to take the city of Mexico without all this frightful slaughter? Why was his gallant little army required to make its way hundreds of miles through a hostile country, encountering four times its own numbers at every pass, and at length to storm the almost impregnable defences of the capital with sosmall a force and under such disadvantages as to render an awful sacrifice of life inevitable? Why was all this done when our home Government, instead of exposing our brave and devoted little army to when great, such eruel inequalities, and to such horrible shaughter in those battles, might at any time have poured an overwhelming force into Mexico and thus have empowered our gallant General to finish his appointed work at a blow and at comparatively little cost of blood? Why, in short, were alx or seven thousand men required, at the sacrifice of nearly a third of their entire number, to storm powerful fortifications defended by the whole military power of Mexico, when thousands and tens of thousands of their countrymen at home were not only ready but burning to rush to their add?

The responsibility for the torrents of American blood that have dyed the soil of Mexico rests upon the head of the administration, and it is a responsibility which no right-thinking man or right-th

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a few days since, says the Lexington (Va.) Valley State daughter aged about seven years, of Mr. A. Patterson, who resides at Brownsburg in this county, was thrown from a horse, and died almost instantly. The circumstances, as related to us, are these: It appears that she had been living with her aunt, and on that fatal day had gone to pay her father a visit, accompanied by a servant girl. When about to return to the home of her aunt, she was put upon her horse; the horse started off at a moderate gair, and it was supposed she had not taken hold of the bridle. She became alarmed, fell, and caught hold of the horn of supposed she had not taken hold of the brane. Since became alarmed, fell, and caught hold of the horn of the saddle. This frightened the horse, and he set off at full speed, throwing the little girl violently against a pile of rocks which lay in the road over which he passed, inflicting a deep wound in the back part of her neck, and it was supposed that her neck was broken by the fall.

Dr. Owen, Dr. Norwood, and their geological cal party are now at Prairic du Chien, making or their report of the summer exploration. The wor assigned them will require another year's labo They may be expected in St. Louis very shortly.

We have been informed that the bids for any

he following gentlemen, they being the lowe oldders: Messrs. Grant & Barton, of New York, blanke and dry goods, deliverable at New York and S Louis, Mo. Simeon P. Smith, of New York, hardwar agricultural implements and axes, deliverable in New

ork. Wm. N. Clem, of Brooklyn, New York, hardwar eliverable in St. Louis, Mo. Edwar R. Tryon, of Philadelphia, northw uns, deliverable in Philadelphia.—*Union*,

PROSCRIPTION OF GEN. TAYLOR'S FRIENDS BY PRE Procedity to Gen. Taylon's Friends av Paranore James Peacet, the postmaster at Harrisburg, Pa., and to appoint Isaac G. McKinley, the editor of the Harrisburg Union, in his stead, Mr. Peaceck is an ardent supporter of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and took part in the execut Democratic Taylor convention held in that city. "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!" The leaven is working. The Polk dynasty has arrayed itself against the Hero of Buena Vista and all his friends. Let it come on. The sovereign People will indignantly hurl it, in November next, from the power which it has so signally abused.

For Orrows.—We noticed at the wharf yesterds says the Cincinnati Signal two large and novel loo-ing wagons, each with a water-proof cover ov their bodies, which were large enough to conta stores, beds and all the household and kitchen furr ture necessary for a common sized family. The proprietors are Messrs, Rich and Ca sh, of Lora county, in this State, who with their witeway. county, in this State, who with their wive five children each, will leave to day for Oregon.

Dury or Congages.-It is the plain duty of Co gress, says the St. Louis Reveille, to declare Mexice a conquered country, and provide, without delay, for the government and protection of the territory and inhabitants who have fallen under our rule, and who

The editor of the Union accuses Mr. Webster c "alien sympathy." Which has the most love for aliens, asks Prentice, Ritchie, who wishes to mak fellow-citizens of eight millions of aliens—aliens i country, in race, in color, in language, in laws, is everything—or Webster, who prefers not to be unit everything-or Webster, who prefe ed to them in any way whatever?

The Halifax Times publishes an extract fron the Earl of Eigin, stating that Her Majesty's miniters are ready to surrender to the provincial authorities the entire control of the post office department so soon as the several legislatures shall make arrang ments for taking charge of it. He suggests that commissioners from each province meet at Montreal discuss the matter.

ERRORS CORRECTED.—The Cincing nounces the death of Mr. John S. Skinner. It is son Theodoric who is dead. The Baltimore Sun say that the latter married in Louisians. Another mis take. He married Miss Coltman, a lady of S nty, Md.

Explosion of Fire-Damp and Death.—Mr. Isaa Rich, one of the proprietors of the mines of the name, Pottsville, Pa., was instantly killed on the 23 uit. by an explosion of fire-damp. He was at the time in the breastwork of the mine, making observations of the progress of the work, when an explosion took place and precipitated his body into the excavations below. He was about 24 years of age, and let a wife and a circle of numerous friends to mourn hidesth.

SUICIDE.—Samuel Ward, of New Jersey, aged 7:
years, committed suicide on Thursday, by hanging
himself with a rope to a beam on the premises of his
son, at the corner of Blecker street and the Bowery son, at the corner of Blecker street and the (N. Y.) On the top of a trunk in his r found written in chalk the following word take care of yourself, I have trouble enough; this from your father,"

THE YOUNG AND CHARMING WIDOW B.—, whose husband had just departed this life, could not be consoled. An intimate female friend begged of her trealm her agitation, and dry her tears. "Remember, said she, "how excessively cross, iracible, and mean the was."

"True, my dear," replied the widow, "he was all you say, but then, who can refrain from regretting the loss of so convenient a husband—he was almost blind and quite deaf.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We understand, says the Centreville (Md.) Times, that as Mr. Isaac Purnell was riding across the farm of Col. Thomas Wright some nights since, for the purpose of taking a short cut to the residence of a friend, he came suddenly upon a mari pit which had been recently dug, and before has was aware of it, horse and rider had plunged in an were splashing about in water sufficiently deep to drown them, and but for the very prompt assistance which his cries soon brought he must inevitably have perished. His horse was also with much difficulty recovered.

CLERK TO THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—We are much pleased to learn says
the Nashville Banner that it is the purpose of the
friends of the Hou. Thos. J. Campbell of Tennessec,
to bring him forward as a candidate for the Clerkship
of the House of Representatives in congress.

Fifteen years experience as principal Clerk in the
House of Representatives of the Tennessec Legislature, and the very efficient discharge of his duties
during that long period, has demonstrated his unsurpassed qualifications for the position. His reading is clear, distinct, audible and correct. All who
have known him in our Legislature can testify, that
they have never heard a better reader. He has been
moreover a member of the State Legislature and of
Congress, and his knowledge of Parliamentary rules
is extensive and accurate. He is a prompt buisness
man, and a pleasent and accomplished gentleman.
If superior merit and qualification can claim success
he ought to succeed and we sincerely trust he will
be placed in this position, which he is so well qualified to adorn.

Bed to adorn.

ET THE GAL WITH THE RED SHAWLON.—An exchange paper tells the following singular story, which, says the New York Globe, we are satisfied is no less strange than true—as we know Mr. Werkes personally, and know also that "his word is as good as his bond?"

A young lady from New York went into the fields near Jamaica, with a red shawl on, which so excited some turkeys, that they made an attack on the fair some turkeys, that they made an attack on the fair some turkeys, that they made an attack on the fair some turkeys, that they made an attack on the fair some turkeys, that they made an attack on the fair some turkeys, that they made an attack on the fair some entangled in the feathers. An eagle of tremendous size, who had been started about the neighborhood for some days, obtained about the neighborhood for some days, obtained what was going on, decended from his "houng what was going on, decended from his "houng and with one fell swoop carried off turke and dog. His flight being somewhat impeded by he load, an unfeeling sportsman took advantage thereon and, at a shot, brought down eagle, turkey and dog! In the maw of the eagle was found a trout weighting two lbs!

Commercial.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET—November 2:
Sales of fluur at \$6.25—wagon price \$6.12 1.2. Receipts light, and demand good.
Wheat market firm. Prime red 125 to 128 c.; white 128 to 128 c. Receipts moderate.
Little demand for corn—prices 65 to 70 c. for white and mixed.

A cargo of oats has been sold at 36 c. BALTIMORE MARKET - November 2

ALLIANAE MARKET—November 2.
At auction to-day, the cargo of brig Water Witch:—103
links, P. R. sugar, 23 sold (balance withdrawn) at \$5.25 to
\$6.25; 42 hhds. P. R. molasses at \$63.44 a 27 c.
Also, the 'cargo of brig Virginia;—151 hlds. P. R. sugar,
10 hhds. sold (balance withdrawn) at \$5.00 at \$6.30; 10 hds.
P. R. molasses at 28.3.4 c.; also 14 hlds. Neuvitas molasses
at 35 c. NEW YORK MARKET-Nover

NEW YORK MARKET—November 1.

Pork is very heavy, and can be bought at \$10.50 a \$14.75.

Beef continues to droop—sales of 530 bils, new city mess at \$10.55, and sold at \$2.50; country is \$6.50 a \$9.50, with small sales. Prime land is nominally 10-14 c. Butter and cheese sell at steady rates, and the stock is accumulating but alowly. A sale of 16 bils, inferior tallow was made at 9 1-4 c.

Sales of 25,000 lbs. northwest bone at 30 c., for export Oile are quiet—crude whale is nominally 32 cts.; sperm 41.06. A sale of English linescel was made on Saturday at 55 c., but to day 57 c. is asked.

Thick oil cake is wanted, and nearly all offering has been taken up at \$25 cash; this sells at \$50.

A sale of 300 bils, clover, not strictly prime, at 7-1-8 c. Plazaced brings \$1.35 a \$1.37 1-3, as fast as it arrives.

About three millions laths have sold at 20 at 21 1-3, which

some 1,500 notes once i mains sont at \$2.20, at which
go allowly.

Sales of 100 bbis, white stearine at 10 c, cash.

The amount of specie in the city banks is \$7,992,000,
web-treasury bas a large amount—say two and a half
lions—and one broker in the street has \$150,000.

IJ Agency for the National Whig is Georgetown.—The citizens of Georgetown are respectfully informed that JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Esq., Broker &c., on Bridge street, a few doors west of the Union taxers, is agent for the National Whig. Persons desirous a being served with the National Whig in Georgetown will please leave their names and residences with Mr. Bro.

naugh.

ENOCH W. SMALLWOOD, Garrison street, Nav
Yard, is Agent for the National Whig. Persona wishing to
be supplied with the paper will please leave their names in
his store and they will be served.

English Lutheran Church are ow holding a Pair at Old Fellowe' Hall for the benefit of the Church and respectfully solicit from the citizens generally. Unusual exertions have been made to please the fancy of young and old, and it is hoped that the attendance each day will be numerous.

A full Band of Music will be in attendance every evening.

Admittance to the Saloon 121-2 cents. oct 21—d

The Maryland Union Baptist Asso-ciation will hold its Twelfth Annual Meetin this week in the Estrect Church. The Association will meet for business to-morrow (Wassespay) morning, a Il o'clock, and also in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. There will be preaching on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock. All the meetings will be public. WINTER FASHIONS.

"The Ladies Furnishing Store,"
Pa. avenue, between 41-2 and 6th street,
Miss M. A. MURRAY, (late of Baltimore,) Agen

Miss M. A. MURRAY, (late of Baltimore,) Agent

Has just received a supply of Parisian and organ

New York winter styles Ladies BONNET'S,
and an additional and beautiful stock of BONNET'P LUMES, Prench ARTEFICIAL PLOWERS, and with HEALD PRESSESS, of the newsta style

ERS, and with HEALD PRESSESS, of the newsta style

smitable for Mantillas, Vizettes, and Winter Presses; and great variety of other seasonable articles may be found at
the same place.

Ostrich Feathers carefully cleaned and restored.

nov 1-work Peathers carefully cleaned and restored.

WASHINGTON RESTAURANT DASEMENT of Washington Hall, southwest correct Pennsylvania seems and Sixth arrect. On Monday, lat of November, this splendid establishment will be through to the Public, where the friends of the proprietors the citizens generally are respectfully invited to call.

RAND & WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON RESTAURANT. RAND & WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

THIS Establishment has been fitted up and farnished without regard to expense, in order to excel any thing of the kind ever conducted: in Washington. The proprietors are determined to keep up their establishment in the explicit of commencement—unsurpassed in any respect, to the commencement of the commenc [Intell.] oct 30tf



The Columbian Fountain THE COURTHWIST TO VILLE THE COURTHWIST THE COURTHWI

Window Glass and Putty. 150 boxes Windser Glass, all sizes 3000 lbs. Putty, put up in bladders. For sale cheap by **CHARLES STOTT.** oct.30—6m **corner Ps. avenue and 7th street.

British Lustre. 5 Gross British Lustre, for sale by CHARLES STOTT, oct 30-2m corner Pa. avenue and 7th street THOMAS P. JONES,

Attorney and Solicitor of Patents.
Who was formerly at the head of the Patent Office,
Preparse Drawings and Specifications, and transacts abusiness relating to the obtaining of Patents, either
business relating to the obtaining of Patents, either Domestic or Parign.

L3—Letters of inquiry, requiring written advice or opin ion, must be accompanied with a fee of five dollars, and the postage of letters to him must be paid.

OPFICE—F street, Washington city, six doors can of the Paint Office.

WALL & KING.
Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufacturers
AND UPHOLSTERERS,
Corner of 6th and G streets, Washington, D. C.,

Are now prepared to manufacture every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and November 1 and 1 a change for new. UNDERTAKING.

Punerals attended to at the shortest notice and the measuable terms. oct 19—dly

FANCY & PLAIN BOOKBINDER, Pennsylvania avenue, I door west of Jackson Hall, oct 15—dly washington, b. c.

City Intelligence.

SACRILICIOUS.—Near the place of which we spoke yesterday, where the public streets are fenced in, we saw a graveyard and noticed that a certain person living near the toil-gate has appropriated this for his own purposes—for he has thrown down part of the fence, thus making the place accessible by cartle, &c. And besides this, he has planted upon it, not as memorials to the dead, but those to be removed at his own convenience—monuments of haw. Surely this morials to the dead, but those to be removed at his nown convenience—monuments of hay. Surely this nan has taken great liberty. The road to this also is completely blocked up, on account of some of the public streets being fenced in and turned into cornicleds. Although the hand of time has left his marks upon this burial place, still the grave stones show that yet are reposing the quick dead, and the shrub and rose bush show that those who there repose once had friends. The autumnal blasts have scattered the leaves of the rose, and the shrub is losing its folinge beneath the chilling frosts. But do the frosts of winter, or the cold blast, or the fading leaf drive away from the hearts of the friends of the silent sleepers the remembrance of them? We think not. We insert this to acquaint the owners of this ground of the above facts.

Indians.—There are now in our city three Indians of the Arkansas Tribe—staying at Maher's Hotel. They are destitute of money and are living entirely upon the generosity of Mr. Maher. They are here upon business with the Government, and are very much disheartened at not getting "their money." If the Government owes 'the poor fellows, why do they not give it them and let them depart, as is their desire, to their homes?

Have you been to see Wyman's performances? If you wish to laugh more heartily than ever you did, and wish to see stranger things than ever before, go to-night at Carusi's Saloon and hear the Marcel of Magicians, Ventriloquists, &c.—Mr. Wyman. Mr. W. has drawn crowded houses hitherto—go carly and secure a good seat.

A Doo SCRAPE.—A quiet traveller with a bundle slung across his back was passing up the avenue, when he was suddenly assalled by a dog, about eight inches in height, whereupon the man after looking around in vain for a stone with which to "smash" the poor little puppy, slung his bundle at him with all the strength he could command. Failing to hit his mark, the dog still pulling at his legs, our hero gave the "britte" a kick which sent him from the curb-stone into the front door of a house. The assaulted man then proceeded on his journey, rejoicing at his great victory

WATCH HOUSE.-No arrivals here during the las

Arrivals at fotels, etc., up to 2 p. m.

NATIONAL HOTEL, BY S. S. COLEMAN D Reed, jr., Philadelphia J H Lathrop, Alexat M J Cohen, Baltimore Thos M Smith, Pa CH Dawes, Chairmore
JT Hopwood, England
P Robinson & Iaity, Va
Mrs Enders, Va
JA Halfanstein, Milwankie
Dr B Allefanstein,
Dr D Allen & Iady, Ohio
Jas M Bochanan, Md
Jas M Bochanan, Md
Jas G G Taylor, N Y.

Whitlock, New Orleans C G Taylor, N Y. Win Whittock, New Orieans C G Taylor, N Y.
ISDIAN QUEEN HOTEL, BY T. & M. BROWN.
Geo Bohrer, Ohio
J H Grove, Mid
Joshua Fletcher, Va
J Emison, Ia
Col C R Dowell, Va
D Lee, Va
D Trhow W Evans, Philad.

ON THOS W Evans, Philad.

OADSRY'S HOTEL.

Oawald Cunnam, daughter Mrs Shubrick & daughter, S.C.

and son, N.Y.

Miss H Nicholson, Baltimore Rev. Mr. Slaughter, ady & 2

II. Addison, New Origans

Bishop Folk, La.

R. Shason, N.C.

TVLER'S HOTEL.
A Peverell, Philadelphia Chas Prince, N Y. UNITED STATES HOTEL, G. Y. VELLOTT, AG'T.

Coach & lady, N Y P Robinson, Philadelphis

> Ship News. PORT OF WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 3, 1847.

No arrivals up to 2 p. m. Canal-boat Henry, wood, J. Hill.
Champlon, wood, E. Waters.
Catherine, wood, G. H. Cockrell.
Ellen, wood, J. Wilson
Gen. Cans, wood, G. H. Cockrell.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN, NOVEMBER 3, 1847.

ARRIVED.
Schr Columbus, West, wood.
Schr Franklin, Crockett, potato
Schr H. Croswell, Winder, oyst

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 1. Schr Maryland, _____, Nanjemoy, wheat to S. Shinn.
Schr Independence, Thomas, Mattox, wheat to S.
Shinn.
Schr Victor, Suttles, King George, wheat to S. Shinn.
Sloop Mary Ann, Frank, Potomac Creek, wheat to S. Shinn.

Steamer Columbia, Guyther, Baltimore, to J. J. Wheat & Bros. and freight for the District. Brig Openango, Matthews, Halifax, by Wm Fowl

& Sons.

MEMORANDA.

Brig P. J. Nevius, Boddle, hence at St. John, N. B., 24th ult.

Schr Washington, Powell, cleared at New York for this port, 29th ult.

Schr Enterprise, Knowles, of this port, sailed from Halifax, 22d ult. for New York.

MARRIED,
On the 24 instant, by the Rev. John C. Smith, Mr. WM.
II. COOKE to Miss CECILIA ANN BAGGOTT, both of Pairias county, va. On the lat instant, by the Rev. Lavr Ranss, Mr. WM. E. BEACH to Miss SUSAN II. DEVAUGHAN, all of this city. On the 31st ultime, by the Rev. Mr. Monoan, Mr. THOS. F. FOWLER, of New Jersey, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ELLIS, of this city.

of this city.

On the 86th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, ALEXAN.

On the 86th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, ALEXAN.

OR McCORMICK to ELIZABETH T., daughter of Mr.

Richard Young, of Prince George county, Mt. 11 DIED. Suddenly, on the 2d instant, in the 56th year of her age
Mrs. CATHARINE A. TSCHIPPELY, a native of Switzer
land, but for the last torty years a resident of this city. It

DANIEL PEIRCE, WUMBRELLA MAKER, Pa. avenue, immediately opposite Coleman's.
A general assortment of Stax and Ginenams on hand uitable for covering Umbretias. Likewise an assortmen f materials for every description of repairs. nov 3-dly

D. H. CADY, HAIR CUTTING, EASY SHAVING, AND THE HEST OF SHAMPO ennsylvania avenue, near the corner of Pi oct 28—dly*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

North side Pa. aw., between 4 12 and 6 streets.

Keeps constantly on hand a generol assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's most pastronagan BOOTS AND SHOES. Prices to suit the times. JOHN H. KING,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT]
South Side of Canal Street,
Georgetonn, D. C.

HARVEY W. HUNT, Mathematical Instrument Makers MODELS MADE OR ALTERED oct 14—dly

FITNAM'S addle, Harness, and Trunk Establishment South-east corner of Seventh and Estreets, opposite the General Post Office,

General Peat Office,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Office, in which he had unformately, for himoffice, in which he had unformately, for himindicance to place him, so long as it suited their interests
resumed his old "profession" at the show place, where he
keeps on hand a regular assortment of articles in his line
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